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Letter dated 22 March 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Algeria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to forward to you resolutions adopted at the 147th ordinary session of the Ministerial Meeting of the Council of the League of Arab States (see annex), held in Cairo on 7 March 2017, namely:

(a) Resolution No. 8117, entitled "Solidarity with the Lebanese Republic";

(b) Resolution No. 8120, entitled "Developments in the situation in Syria";

(c) Resolution No. 8121, entitled "Developments in the situation in Libya";

(d) Resolution No. 8122, entitled "Developments in the situation in Yemen";

(e) Resolution No. 8123, entitled "The occupation by Iran of the three Arab islands in the Arab Gulf belonging to the United Arab Emirates: the Greater Tunb, Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa";

(f) Resolution No. 8125, entitled "Unified position on the violation by Turkish forces of the sovereignty of Iraq".

I should be grateful if you would circulate the present letter and its annex as a document of the Security Council for consideration under the item on the situation in the Middle East.

(*Signed*) Sabri **Boukadoum**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Algeria
Chair of the Ministerial Meeting
of the Council of the League of Arab States

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Annex to the letter dated 22 March 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Algeria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

[Original: Arabic]

The question of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli conflict

Solidarity with the Lebanese Republic

The Council of the League of Arab States at the summit level,

Having considered:

- The note of the Secretariat,
- The report of the Secretary-General on the intersessional activities of the Secretariat,
- Resolution 7738 (141st ordinary session) dated 9 March 2014 on the negative and dangerous repercussions of the Syrian displaced person crisis for Lebanon,
- The resolutions of the Council at the ministerial level, the most recent of which was resolution 8058, adopted at the 146th ordinary session on 8 September 2016,
- The recommendation made by the group charged with following up on the implementation of resolutions and commitments at the ministerial level at is meeting on 8 September 2016,
- The recommendation of the Political Affairs Committee,

Reaffirming the resolutions of the Arab summit conferences, the most recent of which was the Nouakchott summit (2016), in particular resolution 599 (25th ordinary session) adopted on 26 March 2014 at the Kuwait summit, concerning support for the Lebanese Army,

Noting the latest domestic, regional and international developments concerning Lebanon,

Recalling the relevant international resolutions, to which the Lebanese Government remains committed, particularly the entirety of Security Council resolution 1701 (2006), which is based on resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978),

Decides

1. To welcome the election General Michel Aoun as President of the Lebanese Republic, as this will undoubtedly ensure that Lebanon is able to address and overcome the pressing political, security, economic and social challenges facing it and will ensure the proper functioning of Lebanese institutions in accordance with the Constitution; to welcome also the formation of a Government of national unity headed by Saad Hariri; to reaffirm full solidarity with Lebanon; to provide political and economic support to Lebanon, its Government and all of its constitutional institutions, in order to safeguard Lebanese national unity and Lebanon's security, stability and sovereignty over its entire territory; to emphasize the right of the Lebanese people to liberate or recover the Lebanese Shab'a Farms, the hills of Kafr Shuba and the Lebanese portion of the town of Ghajar; to uphold their right to use legitimate means to resist any aggression; and to emphasize the need to distinguish between terrorism and legitimate resistance against Israeli occupation, the latter being a right enshrined in international instruments and the principles of international law, and therefore cannot be considered an act of terrorism;

2. To support Lebanon's call on the international community to implement Security Council resolution 1701 (2006), which is based on resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978), by putting a definitive end to Israel's violations and constant threats against Lebanon and its civilian facilities and infrastructure;

3. To welcome and endorse the conclusions adopted by the successive meetings of the International Support Group for Lebanon, the most recent of which was held on the margins of the seventieth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations on 30 September 2015;

4. To commend the national role of the Lebanese Army and security forces in maintaining domestic stability and peace and supporting efforts to extend the sovereignty of the Lebanese State as far as its internationally recognized borders; to commend the sacrifices made by the Lebanese Army in its fight against terrorism and terrorist and takfirist organizations, particularly those mentioned in Security Council resolution 2170 (2014); to condemn the reprehensible attacks against several areas of Lebanon; to welcome the assistance provided to Lebanon by friendly countries, particularly the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia; to urge all States to strengthen the capacity of the Lebanese Army to fulfil its responsibilities, as it is the cornerstone of security, stability and civil peace in Lebanon; and to condemn the abduction of Lebanese soldiers by terrorist organizations in August 2014 and demand their release in order to thwart the schemes of those wishing to ignite domestic and regional strife;

5. To condemn all of the terrorist acts, armed deployments and terrorist bombings that have targeted several areas of Lebanon, killing many innocent civilians; to reject all futile attempts to sow discord, undermine the foundations of coexistence, civil peace and national unity and disrupt security and stability; to emphasize the need to combat extremism, fanaticism, takfirism, sectarianism and interference in the internal affairs of Lebanon; to cooperate and coordinate fully in order to counter and eradicate terrorism, and eliminate its sources of funding; to cooperate in sharing information and expertise, and building capacity; and holding accountable the perpetrators of terrorist acts and crimes against humanity and those who incite violent and destructive acts and sectarianism, which endanger peace and security, and to tighten sanctions against them and take preventive measures in that regard;

6. To support the steadfast resistance of Lebanon to the ongoing Israeli aggression, including, in particular, the July 2006 aggression; to pray for God's mercy on the souls of the Lebanese victims; to stress that the Lebanese people's cohesion and unity in confronting and resisting the Israeli aggression are a guarantee of the country's future, security and stability; to characterize Israeli crimes as war crimes whose perpetrators must be prosecuted; to hold Israel fully responsible for its attacks and to compel it to compensate the Lebanese Republic and its citizens; to welcome United Nations General Assembly resolutions concerning the oil slick on Lebanese shores, the most recent being resolution 71/218 of 21 December 2016, which requires Israel to provide financial compensation for the damage caused to Lebanon when Israel bombed the Jiyeh electric power plant during the July 2006 war;

7. To condemn Israeli land, sea and air violations of Lebanese sovereignty, including:

- The Israeli penetration of Lebanese society through the planting of agents and propagation of espionage networks;
- Israeli violations of Lebanon's sovereign and economic rights in its territorial waters and exclusive economic zone and its oil and gas resources located in its

maritime areas, as well the recent threats that Israel made in writing following the opening of the exploration licensing round;

- The all-out electronic warfare that Israel is waging against the Lebanese Republic, as evidenced by the noticeable increase in the number of towers, antennas and devices for observation, spying and surveillance, all of which are intended for piracy and espionage against all Lebanese communication and data networks;

- Israel's refusal to hand over complete, accurate information and maps pertaining to the locations of all unexploded ordnance, including the quantity and the types of cluster bombs that it dropped indiscriminately on populated civilian areas during its attack on Lebanon in the summer of 2006.

8. To underscore the following points:

- There is a need to safeguard Lebanon's unique pluralistic formula, which is based on equality between Muslims and Christians, religious coexistence, dialogue, tolerance and mutual acceptance; to condemn its diametric antithesis, namely, the nihilist terrorist organizations, whose crimes against humanity mimic Israel's exclusionary policies based on the Jewish character of the State and its hostile actions against Muslims and Christians;

- Lebanese constitutional institutions must be supported in their policy of promoting Lebanon's Arab and international presence and spreading its message of cultural diversity, particularly in confronting Israel; minorities must remain indigenous and fundamental components of the social fabric of the States in the region; minority rights must be safeguarded and attacks against minorities prevented; and crimes committed against minorities must be characterized as crimes against humanity;

- The constitutional institutions of Lebanon must be supported in complying with their constitutional obligation to reject resettlement and uphold the right of Palestinian refugees to return to their homes; and the Palestinian people and leadership deserve credit for their unequivocal and consistent rejection of the resettlement of Palestinian refugees in host countries, particularly in Lebanon. States and international organizations must shoulder fully their responsibilities and contribute regularly and without interruption to the funding of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East. They must also provide further funding for the reconstruction of the Nahr el-Bared camp, pay to the Treasury of the Lebanese State the sums owed for electricity and infrastructure depletion and compensate private property owners on whose land in Lebanese territory temporary camps were established;

- The Lebanese Government complies with the authoritative international resolutions and is striving to uncover the truth regarding the assassination of the late Lebanese Prime Minister Rafiq Hariri and members of his entourage, and it is doing so without politicization or reprisal and in a manner that would not adversely affect the stability, unity and civil peace of Lebanon;

- The Lebanese Government must be supported in its efforts to follow up on the disappearance of Imam Musa al-Sadr and his two associates, Sheikh Muhammad Ya'qub and the journalist Abbas Badruldin, in order to free them, to hold accountable officials of the former Libyan regime, and to close the case.

9. To welcome the following:

- The reaffirmation by the President of the Republic in his inauguration speech of the unified position of the Lebanese people and of his commitment to the country's domestic tranquillity, which protects it against the fire that is raging around it in the region. The Council also welcomes the commitment he made to respect the charter of the League of Arab States, in particular article 8 thereof, and welcomes the adoption by Lebanon of an independent foreign policy that is founded on the supreme interest of Lebanon and respect for international law;

- The efforts of the Lebanese Government and people, despite the country's limited resources, to host displaced Syrians; to emphasize the need to assist Lebanon in that regard, to share the burden, including the numbers of refugees involved, and to stem the growth of the problem; to emphasize that the presence of those displaced persons in Lebanon is temporary, in the light of the existential threat that it poses to the country; to make every effort to ensure that they return to their homes as soon as possible; to commend the Lebanese Government's intensive efforts to reduce the number of displaced Syrians in Lebanon and to guarantee the security of both Lebanese and Syrians; and to reduce the burden borne by the Lebanese people and its economy, as Lebanon finds itself on the brink of a social, economic and security cataclysm that endangers its very existence;

- The initiative taken by Lebanon to appeal to the International Criminal Court prosecutor to bring charges in respect of Israel's war crimes in Gaza and the ongoing crimes against humanity committed by terrorists in Iraq;

- The efforts of the Lebanese Government to consolidate macroeconomic stability and maintain monetary stability, and the commitment of the Government to act immediately to address the chronic problems that afflict all Lebanese;

- The vision of the Lebanese Government, which links economic growth to the improvement and expansion of the social safety net, health-care and education for all Lebanese;

- The initiation of measures by the Government in connection with the licensing round for oil exploration and extraction and the promulgation of the necessary implementing decrees;

- The efforts of the Lebanese Government to build a State of law and institutions by setting out an overall national strategy for countering corruption, strengthening the independence of the judiciary, reinvigorating the supervisory agencies and enhancing the role played by women political and public life;

- The tireless and ongoing efforts of the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States in support of the Lebanese Republic, in consultation with the Arab States, Lebanese constitutional institutions and various political forces, with a view to enhancing stability and promoting sustainable economic growth in Lebanon, which will safeguard the unity, security and stability of country, and enable it to address threats.

(Resolution 8117 — 147th ordinary session — second meeting — 7 March 2017)

- The Kingdom of Bahrain enters a reservation to present the resolution because the so-called Lebanese Hizbullah, which is a member of the Lebanese Government, bears full responsibility for the efforts to undermine civil peace and stability by fomenting sectarian strife, supporting terrorism and blatantly interfering in the internal affairs of several Arab States. Bahrain reaffirms that it stands with and supports the kindred Lebanese people and its right to live in a stable, sovereign State, free from external interference.
- The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia distances itself from the present resolution and supports the reservation entered by the Kingdom of Bahrain.
- The United Arab Emirates distances itself from the present resolution and supports the reservation entered by the Kingdom of Bahrain

Developments in the situation in Syria

The Council of the League of Arab States at the ministerial level,

Having considered:

- The note of the Secretariat,
- The report of the Secretary-General on the intersessional activities of the Secretariat,
- The recommendation made by the group charged with following up on the implementation of resolutions and commitments at the ministerial level at is meeting on 8 September 2016,
- The recommendation of the Political Affairs Committee,

Recalling previous resolutions of the League of Arab States at the summit level, including resolution 554 of the Baghdad summit (23rd ordinary session) dated 29 March 2012, resolution 580 of the Doha summit (24th ordinary session) dated 26 March 2013, resolution 600 of the Kuwait summit (25th ordinary session) dated 26 March 2014, resolution 623 of the Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt, summit (26th ordinary session) dated 29 March 2015, resolution 646 of the Nouakchott summit (27th ordinary session) dated 25 July 2016; the resolutions of the Council at the ministerial level in that regard, of which the most recent was resolution 8060 (146th ordinary session) dated 8 September 2016, resolution 8106 of the Council (extraordinary session) dated 19 December 2016; resolution 8105 of the Council at the permanent representative level (extraordinary session) dated 15 December 2016; and the statements of the ministerial committee on the situation in Syria,

Reiterating its total solidarity with the Syrian people in the face of the serious violations perpetrated against them, threatening their existence and the lives of innocent civilians,

Reaffirming its full commitment to supporting the aspirations of the Syrian people for freedom, justice and equality, and their inalienable right to choose a system of governance that will enable them to realize their hopes and aspirations to establish peace and security throughout Syria,

Welcoming again the efforts of the International Syria Support Group to create conditions conducive to the resumption of negotiations between the opposition and the Syrian Government towards the formation of a transitional governing body with full executive authority, in accordance with the communiqué of the first Geneva conference of 30 June 2012; the two statements issued by the Support Group at Vienna on 30 October 2015 and 14 November 2015, both of which were endorsed by Security Council resolution 2254 (2015); the Group's Munich statement of 11 February 2016, which was endorsed by Security Council resolution 2268 (2016); and the Vienna statement of 17 May 2016, thereby fulfilling the aspirations of all Syrian groups and factions,

Decides

1. To reiterate its abiding commitment to preserving the sovereignty, unity, stability and territorial integrity of Syria, based on the Charter of the League of Arab States and its principles;

2. To reiterate its firm position that the only possible solution to the Syrian crisis is a political solution achieved through an inclusive political process that meets the aspirations of the Syrian people, in accordance with the communiqué of the first Geneva conference dated 30 June 2012 and the resolutions adopted and

communiqués issued in that regard, particularly Security Council resolution 2254 (2015); to welcome the resumption of the Geneva discussions on 23 February 2017 under the aegis of the United Nations; and to call upon the League of Arab States to cooperate with the United Nations in order to ensure the success of the United Nations-sponsored Syrian negotiations aimed at ending the conflict and establishing peace and stability in Syria;

3. To express its profound concern at the effects of ongoing military action in a number of parts of Syria, despite the cessation of hostilities agreement that was concluded on 29 December 2016; to call upon the actors that have not implemented by the above-mentioned agreement to abide by the arrangements aimed at reinforcing the ceasefire and the cessation of hostilities, in accordance with the relevant Security Council resolutions; to welcome Security Council resolution 2336 (2016) of 31 December 2016, which calls for a ceasefire in Syria, and international efforts to solidify the ceasefire, as the ceasefire is an important step towards achieving a political solution in accordance with the communiqué of the first Geneva conference and Security Council resolution 2254 (2015); and to take note of the effort being made at the Astana meetings to solidify the ceasefire;

4. To urge the International Syria Support Group to redouble its efforts and continue striving to implement the communiqué of the first Geneva conference dated 30 June 2012, the statements issued by the Support Group at Vienna on 30 October and 14 November 2015 and 17 May 2016, and the Munich statement of 11 February 2016, and to work for compliance with the principles and mechanisms agreed to and set forth in those statements, in particular those mechanisms that pertain to reinforcing the ceasefire and cessation of hostilities, and providing humanitarian assistance, and to create an atmosphere conducive to the successful conclusion of the negotiations being conducted in Geneva under the aegis of the United Nations with a view to the formation of a transitional governing body with full executive authorities;

5. To condemn and reject the Syrian regime's atrocities against the defenceless civilian population in Aleppo and its countryside, and against Syrian citizens in all parts of Syria; and to regard the ongoing aerial bombardments, massacres and crimes committed by the regime in Aleppo and other Syrian cities as a blatant violation of the Geneva Conventions and international humanitarian law;

6. To condemn terrorist operations and crimes committed against civilians in various parts of Syria by such terrorist organizations and groups as Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), the Nusrah Front, which is affiliated with Al-Qaida, and other terrorist organizations;

7. To request the Group of Arab States in Geneva to coordinate closely with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to take all necessary measures to halt the ongoing human rights violations being perpetrated by the Syrian regime, including by providing the necessary protection to children and women, and preventing hospitals and civilian institutions from being targeted, in accordance with international humanitarian law;

8. To welcome the positive outcomes of the expanded meeting of the Syrian opposition held under the aegis of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in Riyadh on 8 and 9 December 2015, and previous meetings of the Syrian opposition parties in Cairo and Moscow aimed at consolidating the Syrian opposition's vision of steps needed for a political solution to the Syrian crisis through a Syrian-led political process on the basis of the communiqué of the first Geneva conference, the statements of the International Syria Support Group and the relevant Security Council resolutions;

9. To commend His Highness Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah, Amir of the State of Kuwait, and the State of Kuwait, for hosting the first, second and third donor conferences in support of the humanitarian situation in Syria held in Kuwait in 2013, 2014 and 2015, and participating in the fourth conference held in London in 2016, in the course of which it has contributed a total of $1.6 billion; to welcome the role of Kuwait, which has taken it upon itself to play a leading role in the humanitarian response to the Syrian crisis, in organizing the fifth donor conference in support of the humanitarian situation in Syria, which is set to be held in April 2016 in Brussels under the aegis of the European Union; and to call on donor States to fulfil promptly the pledges made at the London conference in support of the humanitarian situation in Syria, in particular those related to providing the necessary support to Syria's neighbouring Arab States and other Arab States that are hosting Syria refugees and displaced persons, in order to help them bear the burdens of providing relief and urgent humanitarian aid;

10. To request the Secretary-General of the League to continue consultations and contacts with the United Nations Secretary-General and his Special Envoy, Mr. Staffan de Mistura, and with the relevant stakeholders, to intensify efforts to create a climate conducive to the resumption of the Geneva rounds of negotiations aimed at determining the steps needed for a transitional political solution to the Syrian crisis, in accordance with the communiqué of the first Geneva Conference dated 30 June 2012, the statements of the International Syria Support Group, and the relevant Security Council resolutions;

11. To request the ministerial committee on Syria and the Secretary-General to continue efforts and consultations on the situation in Syria with the relevant regional and international parties, and to report on the outcomes of those efforts at the next session of the Council of the League at ministerial level.

(Resolution 8120 — 147th ordinary session — second meeting — 7 March 2017)

• Lebanon stresses the policy of non-involvement in internal conflicts in brotherly Arab States, and calls for the adoption of consensual political solutions, in order to preserve the unity, sovereignty and stability of the Arab States and to fulfil the aspirations of their peoples.

Developments in the situation in Libya

The Council of the League of Arab States at the summit level,

Having considered:

- The note of the Secretariat,
- The report of the Secretary-General on the intersessional activities of the Secretariat,
- Resolution 647 (27th ordinary session), adopted on 25 July 2016 at the Nouakchott summit,
- The previous resolutions of the Council at the ministerial level on this topic, the most recent being resolution 8045 adopted at its extraordinary session of 28 May 2016,
- The recommendation made by the group charged with following up on the implementation of resolutions and commitments at the ministerial level at is meeting on 8 September 2016,
- The recommendation of the Political Affairs Committee,

Reaffirming the need to honour the unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Libya; protect its citizens; preserve its political independence; and reject foreign and military intervention in Libyan affairs,

Decides

1. To reaffirm the need to honour the unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Libya; to reject any foreign intervention unless it is done pursuant to the request of and in coordination with the Presidency Council of the Government of National Accord; and to express its deep concern about the proliferation of the activities of terrorist groups in Libya;

2. To affirm the Joint Communiqué on Libya of 22 September 2016 issued on the margins of the seventy-first session of the United Nations General Assembly;

3. To call for a comprehensive political solution to the crisis in Libya, and to reaffirm the Council's support for full implementation of the Libyan Political Agreement signed in Skhirat on 17 December 2015;

4. To reiterate its support for the political dialogue being conducted under the aegis of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations for Libya and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States;

5. To call for the lifting of the freeze on Libyan funds held in foreign banks and all other frozen Libyan assets, which belong to the Libyan people and should be used for their benefit and to meet their needs at such time as the Presidency Council deems appropriate, in accordance with paragraph 18 of Security Council resolution 1970 (2011) and paragraph 20 of Security Council resolution 1973 (2011);

6. To call for political and material support to be provided to the Presidency Council of the Libyan Government of National Accord, as it is the sole legitimate Government of Libya, and for support for and communications with parallel institutions to be refrained from; and to call on States to provide urgent assistance for the full implementation of the Libyan Political Agreement, to provide support for the rehabilitation of civilian, military and national institutions operating under the leadership of the Presidency Council, to provide those institutions with expertise and tools in areas identified by the Presidency Council of the Government of

National Accord as essential to carrying out its pressing responsibilities, and to comply with the relevant Security Council resolutions, of which the he most recent were resolutions 2259 (2015) and 2278 (2016);

7. To express deep concern at the security challenges and terrorist threats faced by Libya, and to urge the consolidation of Libyan forces under the civilian leadership of the Presidential Council as the only way to restore stability and peace to Libya;

8. To call on the Presidency Council, the House of Representatives, the Central Bank of Libya and other Libyan national economic institutions to work together towards agreement on implementing solutions to Libya's economic problems; to take note of the communiqué on Libya issued in Rome on 17 November 2016; and to reaffirm relevant Council of the League resolutions on the illegal export of petroleum and the measures necessary to strengthen the authority of the Government of National Accord over Libyan economic institutions;

9. To commend the role played by the neighbouring States and to invite them to continue to provide assistance for a political settlement in Libya that preserves its unity and territorial integrity, protects its citizens and achieves security and stability, in coordination with the Presidency Council of the Libyan Government of National Accord;

10. To emphasize the role of the League of Arab States and the troika proposed by the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States to coordinate the efforts of the League, the United Nations and the African Union; to welcome the outcomes of the two troika mechanism meetings held on 25 October 2016 and 21 January 2017; and to take note of the troika's intention for the European Union to join, thereby forming a quartet mechanism that would contribute to the creation of a coherent and integrated international and regional approach to support the Presidency Council of the Government of National Accord in addressing political, security and economic challenges;

11. To commend the outcomes of the tenth ministerial meeting of Libya's neighbouring States held in Cairo on 21 January 2017, as well as previous meetings of neighbouring States;

12. To express its appreciation and support for the initiative of President Béji Caïd Essebsi of the Republic of Tunisia aimed at achieving a political solution through inclusive dialogue and national reconciliation in Libya, which, following the Tunis Declaration adopted by the meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Tunisia, Algeria and Egypt on 19 and 20 February 2017, became a tripartite initiative in support of a comprehensive political settlement in Libya that creates conditions conducive to bringing together all the Libyan parties in a Libyan-Libyan national dialogue under United Nations auspices and based on the Libyan Political Agreement signed in Skhirat on 17 December 2015, which provides a frame of reference for a political settlement of the Libyan crisis;

13. To call on States members to contribute actively to improving the deteriorating humanitarian situation by providing assistance to the Libyan people and supporting the emergency humanitarian response plan for Libya created by the United Nations in coordination with the Government of National Accord;

14. To request the Secretary-General to continue contacts and consultations with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations for Libya, all the Libyan parties, and Libya's neighbouring States in order to overcome remaining impediments to the implementation of the Libyan Political Agreement signed in the city of Skhirat in the Kingdom of Morocco under the aegis of the United Nations.

(Resolution 8121 — 147th ordinary session — second meeting — 7 March 2017)

Developments in the situation in Yemen

The Council of the League of Arab States at the summit level,

Having considered:

- The note of the Secretariat,
- The report of the Secretary-General on the intersessional activities of the Secretariat,
- The recommendation made by the group charged with following up on the implementation of resolutions and commitments at the ministerial level at is meeting on 8 September 2016,
- The recommendation of the Political Affairs Committee,

Decides

1. To emphasize the importance of the security, stability, unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Yemen, and also to emphasize that it continues to support the constitutional legitimacy vested in His Excellency Abdrabuh Mansour Hadi Mansour, President of the Republic of Yemen;

2. To emphasize that a peaceful solution in Yemen should be based on the three agreed terms of reference, namely the Gulf Cooperation Council initiative and its implementing mechanism, the outcomes of the comprehensive National Dialogue Conference and the relevant Security Council resolutions, in particular resolution 2216 (2015); and to commend the efforts of the United Nations Special Envoy for Yemen, Mr. Ismail Ould Cheikh Ahmed, to relaunch the political process on the basis of the aforementioned terms of reference;

3. To commend the positions taken by the Yemeni Government in support of United Nations efforts to achieve peace in Yemen, and its endeavours to bring an end to the war and alleviate the suffering of the Yemeni people, ensure the flow of food and medical aid, ensure that salaries are paid in all regions of Yemen, rebuild what has been destroyed by the coup perpetrators' war machine, combat extremism and terrorism, and rebuild civilian and military State institutions in the areas liberated from the control of coup forces;

4. To strongly condemn the unilateral actions taken by the coup authors, who have established a so-called Political Council and an illegitimate government; consistently refused to accept confidence-building measures; failed to free detainees; hampered the efforts of the Special Envoy, including the meetings of the de-escalation committee; and taken other illegal measures that undermine the political process and exacerbate the suffering of the Yemeni people;

5. To strongly condemn all of the coup authors' actions that have damaged Yemen's social fabric, including assassinations, imprisonment, forced recruitment of children with a view to their deployment on the battlefield, besieging cities, blowing up homes and places of worship, denying humanitarian supplies to people in need or under siege, planting landmines, forcibly displacing populations, selling relief supplies, looting banks and retirement funds, using those funds to prolong the war and destruction, persistently engaging in military operations in Yemen and across the borders, threatening the movement of maritime transport and navigation in regional and international corridors and waters, and taking other actions that amount to war crimes that are punishable under international law; to call on the international community and all international human rights organizations to take swiftly a resolute position regarding those violations, and to deem the actions of the

coup authors to be flagrant violations of international law and of all international human rights instruments;

6. To condemn Iran's ongoing acts of interference, which undermine the stability and sovereignty of the Republic of Yemen; and to call on the international community, as represented by the Security Council, to place pressure on the Islamic Republic of Iran to bring an end to its acts of hostility against the Yemeni people and respect the sovereignty of the Yemeni State;

7. To welcome the role of the Arab Coalition and of all Arab States in supporting the legitimate authorities in Yemen and the Yemeni people, and in working towards the resumption of the peace process, the end of the war, the restoration of the Yemeni State and the reconstruction of Yemen; to express the deepest thanks to the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for contributing support, in the amount of $10 billion, towards the reconstruction of Yemen and the Central Bank of Yemen, and also to the King Salman bin Abdulaziz Centre for providing humanitarian assistance to the Yemeni people; to express gratitude for the efforts, contributions and sacrifices made by the United Arab Emirates with a view to supporting the legitimate authorities, restoring stability, bringing an end to the war, providing humanitarian and relief assistance, and rebuilding Yemen; to thank Qatar for supporting the people and legitimate Government of Yemen with a view to realizing security, stability and reconstruction; to thank the Government of the Sudan for supporting the legitimate authorities and people of Yemen, providing humanitarian and medical assistance and treating the war wounded; and to thank the Republic of Djibouti for working to support the Yemeni people and for hosting Yemeni refugees;

8. To thank His Highness Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah, Amir of the State of Kuwait, and the Kuwaiti people, for the ongoing vital and considerable role of Kuwait in supporting the Yemeni people and sponsoring, facilitating and hosting efforts to achieve peace in Yemen;

9. To call on States members and the international community to provide the political, security, economic and financial support needed to enable the Republic of Yemen to address contemporary challenges, in particular the challenge of meeting humanitarian needs, so as to ensure stability and completion of arrangements for the transitional phase.

(Resolution 8122 — 147th ordinary session — second meeting — 7 March 2017)

The occupation by Iran of the three Arab islands in the Arab Gulf belonging to the United Arab Emirates: the Greater Tunb, the Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa

The Council of the League of Arab States at the summit level,

Having considered:

- The note of the Secretariat,
- The report of the Secretary-General on the intersessional activities of the Secretariat,
- The recommendation made by the group charged with following up on the implementation of resolutions and commitments at the ministerial level at is meeting on 8 September 2016,
- The recommendation of the Political Affairs Committee,

Guided by previous summit resolutions, the most recent of which was resolution 651 of the Nouakchott summit (27th ordinary session) dated 25 July 2016, regarding the occupation by Iran of the three Arab islands in the Arab Gulf belonging to the United Arab Emirates: the Greater Tunb, the Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa,

Reaffirming the communiqués issued and the resolutions adopted on the same matter by the Council at the ministerial level, the most recent of which was resolution 8063 (146th ordinary session) dated 8 September 2016,

Decides

1. To reaffirm without qualification the absolute sovereignty of the United Arab Emirates over its three islands of the Greater Tunb, the Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa and to support all peaceful measures and means adopted by the United Arab Emirates to regain its sovereignty over the occupied islands;

2. To denounce the continued consolidation by the Iranian Government of its occupation of the three islands and its violation of the sovereignty of the United Arab Emirates, which can only undermine security and stability in the region and pose a threat to international peace and security;

3. To condemn the building by the Iranian Government of housing facilities in which to settle Iranians on the three occupied United Arab Emirates islands;

4. To condemn the Iranian military manoeuvres being conducted also on the three occupied islands of the United Arab Emirates, namely, the Greater Tunb, the Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa, and in those islands' territorial waters, airspace, continental shelf and exclusive economic zone, which constitute an inseparable part of the United Arab Emirates; and to request Iran to desist from such violations and acts of provocation, which constitute interference in the internal affairs of an independent, sovereign State; do not promote confidence-building; threaten security and stability in the region; and endanger the security and safety of regional and international navigation in the Arab Gulf;

5. To condemn the opening by Iran of two offices on the island of Abu Musa, which belongs to the United Arab Emirates, and to call upon Iran to close down those illegitimate facilities and respect the sovereignty of the United Arab Emirates over its territory;

6. To denounce and condemn the planned fact-finding visit of the members of the National Security and Foreign Policy Committee of the Iranian Consultative Assembly to the occupied islands belonging to the United Arab Emirates, namely,

the Greater Tunb, the Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa, an act that would violate the sovereignty of the United Arab Emirates over its territory and would be inconsistent with attempts to find a peaceful settlement; and to call upon Iran to desist from taking such provocative steps;

7. To commend the United Arab Emirates on its initiative to find a peaceful and just settlement to the issue of the three occupied islands (the Greater Tunb, the Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa) with the Islamic Republic of Iran;

8. To appeal once again to the Iranian Government to end its occupation of the three islands of the United Arab Emirates, refrain from trying to impose a fait accompli by force, desist from establishing any installations there for the purpose of modifying the islands' demographic composition, revoke all measures unilaterally taken and remove all installations built by Iran on the three Arab islands, inasmuch as such measures and claims are null and void, lack any legal effect, do not detract from the established right of the United Arab Emirates over its three islands and are acts that run counter to the provisions of international law and the Geneva Conventions of 1949; and to call upon the Iranian Government to adopt peaceful means for resolving the existing dispute over them in accordance with the principles and norms of international law, including agreement to refer the matter to the International Court of Justice;

9. To express the hope that the Islamic Republic of Iran will reconsider its position of rejecting the effort to find a peaceful solution to the question of the three occupied islands of the United Arab Emirates either through direct, earnest negotiations or through recourse to the International Court of Justice;

10. To call upon Iran to translate its stated desire for improved relations with the Arab countries and for dialogue and détente into practical measures, both in word and in deed, in the form of a genuine response to the earnest appeals launched by His Highness Sheikh Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan, President of the United Arab Emirates, and by the States members of the Gulf Cooperation Council, the Arab States, international groups, friendly nations and the Secretary-General of the United Nations, calling for a solution to the dispute over the three occupied islands by peaceful means in accordance with customary practice and the covenants and rules of international law, either through direct, earnest negotiations or through recourse to the International Court of Justice, with a view to building trust and enhancing security and stability in the Arab Gulf region;

11. To have all Arab States undertake, in their contacts with Iran, to raise the issue of that country's occupation of the three islands and stress the need to end it, based on the fact that the three islands are occupied Arab territory;

12. To inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the President of the Security Council of the importance of maintaining the issue on the list of matters of which the Security Council is seized until Iran ends its occupation of the three Arab islands and the United Arab Emirates regains full sovereignty over them;

13. To request the Secretary-General of the League to follow up this matter and report to the Council of the League at its next ordinary session.

(Resolution 8123 — 147th ordinary session — second meeting — 7 March 2017)

Unified Arab position on the violation by Turkish forces of the sovereignty of Iraq

The Council of the League of Arab States at the summit level,

Having considered:

- The note of the Secretariat,
- The report of the Secretary-General on the intersessional activities of the Secretariat,
- The recommendation of the Political Affairs Committee,

Reaffirming the relevant resolutions adopted by the Council at the ministerial level, the most recent of which was resolution 8065 (146th ordinary session) dated 8 September 2016,

Decides

1. To reaffirm the provisions of resolution 7987 of the Council of the League at the ministerial level, adopted by the Council at its extraordinary session on 24 December 2015, condemning the incursion of Turkish forces into Iraqi territory, which is a violation of Iraqi sovereignty and a threat to Arab security, and demanding that the Turkish Government withdraw its forces immediately and unconditionally;

2. To call on the States members of the League, in their bilateral relations, to request the Turkish Government to withdraw its forces from Iraqi territory in implementation of resolution 7987 of the Council of the League, adopted at its extraordinary session of 24 December 2015, and to raise the matter in its communications with States members;

3. To call on States members to request the Turkish Government to refrain from interfering in the internal affairs of Iraq and to stop taking such provocative actions, which undermine confidence-building and threaten the security and stability of the region;

4. To reiterate its support for the Iraqi Government in any measures it may take in accordance with the relevant principles of international law to ensure that the Turkish Government withdraws its forces from Iraqi territory, with a view to consolidating the sovereignty of the Government of Iraq over its entire territory;

5. To underscore the need for the continued inclusion of a standing agenda item entitled "Incursion of Turkish forces into Iraqi territory and halting Turkish interference in neighbouring Arab countries" in the agenda of the Council of the League of Arab States at the summit level until such time as those forces have fully withdrawn;

6. To request that the Secretary-General of the League continue to follow up on the implementation of resolution 7987 of the Council of the League, adopted at the extraordinary session of 24 December 2015, and to submit a detailed report to the Council at its next ordinary session;

7. To reiterate that the Arab member of the Security Council, the Arab Republic of Egypt, should continue to press for the withdrawal of Turkish forces from Iraqi territory and take all necessary measures until such time as those forces have fully withdrawn.

(Resolution 8125 — 147th ordinary session — second meeting — 7 March 2017)

- The United Arab Emirates enters a reservation to the present resolution.
- The Kingdom of Bahrain enters a reservation to the present resolution.
- The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia enters a reservation to the present resolution.
- The State of Qatar enters a reservation to the present resolution.